

Mapline

A quarterly newsletter published by
The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography
at The Newberry Library

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Meso-American Maps at the Summer Institute

During June, the Center hosted a Summer Institute for university and college teachers, sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities, on the theme of Transatlantic Encounters, in this case concerning the period of early contact between the Spaniards and the peoples of the Americas. In the first week, the thirty participants heard lectures and seminars about the Castilian peoples on the eve of expansion. In the second, the Institute dealt with the instruments of transfer: ships, guns, maps and so forth. The third week was devoted to an examination of Meso-American society, and the fourth to an assessment of how each of these groups of peoples "saw" the other, that is, how did the Indians strike the Spaniards, and what impression did the Spaniards make on the Indians?

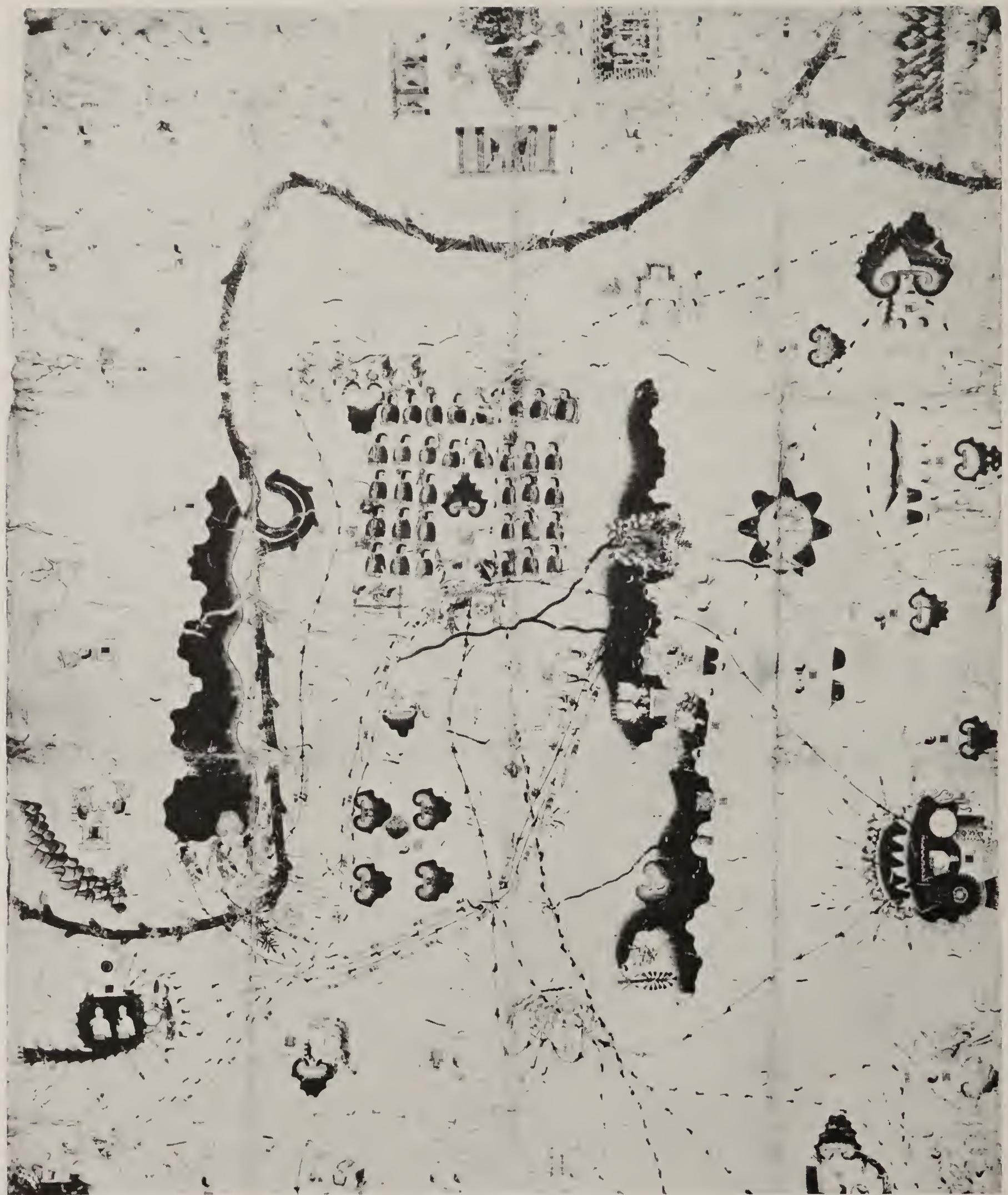
For readers of *Mapline*, the most interesting weeks would have been two and three. From the analysis of Meso-American societies given by Miguel Leon-Portilla (shown here lecturing to the Institute), it became clear that these people, and in particular the Aztecs, formed part of a very visual culture. When Montezuma, for instance, wanted to have news about the strangers who had been re-



ported to be landing in a distant part of his kingdom, he sent an agent to make a *pintura*, or picture, to show both what they looked like and where they had landed. When the Spaniards had actually come to what would be Mexico City, Montezuma showed them "a sisal cloth on which all the rivers and bays on the north coast from Panuco to Tabasco—about four hundred miles—were faith-

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The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography was founded in 1972 at The Newberry Library to promote the study of the history of cartography through research projects, fellowships, courses of instruction, and publications. Further information about the Center is available on request from the Director, David Buisseret



1 Detail from a Map of Cuauhtinchan, Sixteenth Century (Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris).

fully painted.” Very few of these indigenous maps survived the destructive impulses of the Spaniards, but from the few which do still exist it is clear that the Aztecs had a distinctive cartographic style, with clear conventions for roads, mountains, rivers and orientation among other things. Figure 1 shows one of these pre-Columbian maps, of the region of Cuauhtinchan. A river, characteristically shown with bud-like protrusions, flows across the top of our detail and along its left-hand side. Two mountain ranges lie vertically on the center and left, and in between them is a city. The various rulers of the city are drawn surrounding it—for these maps were almost as much genealogical as geographical documents—and a number of roads lead to it. Notice on the roads the footprints which were characteristic of this type of mapping.

The Spaniards were progressively occupying Meso-America from about 1520 onwards, but the greatest spurt in the cartography of the area came after 1577, when Philip II asked that a new survey requested for each area, the so-called *relaciones ge-*

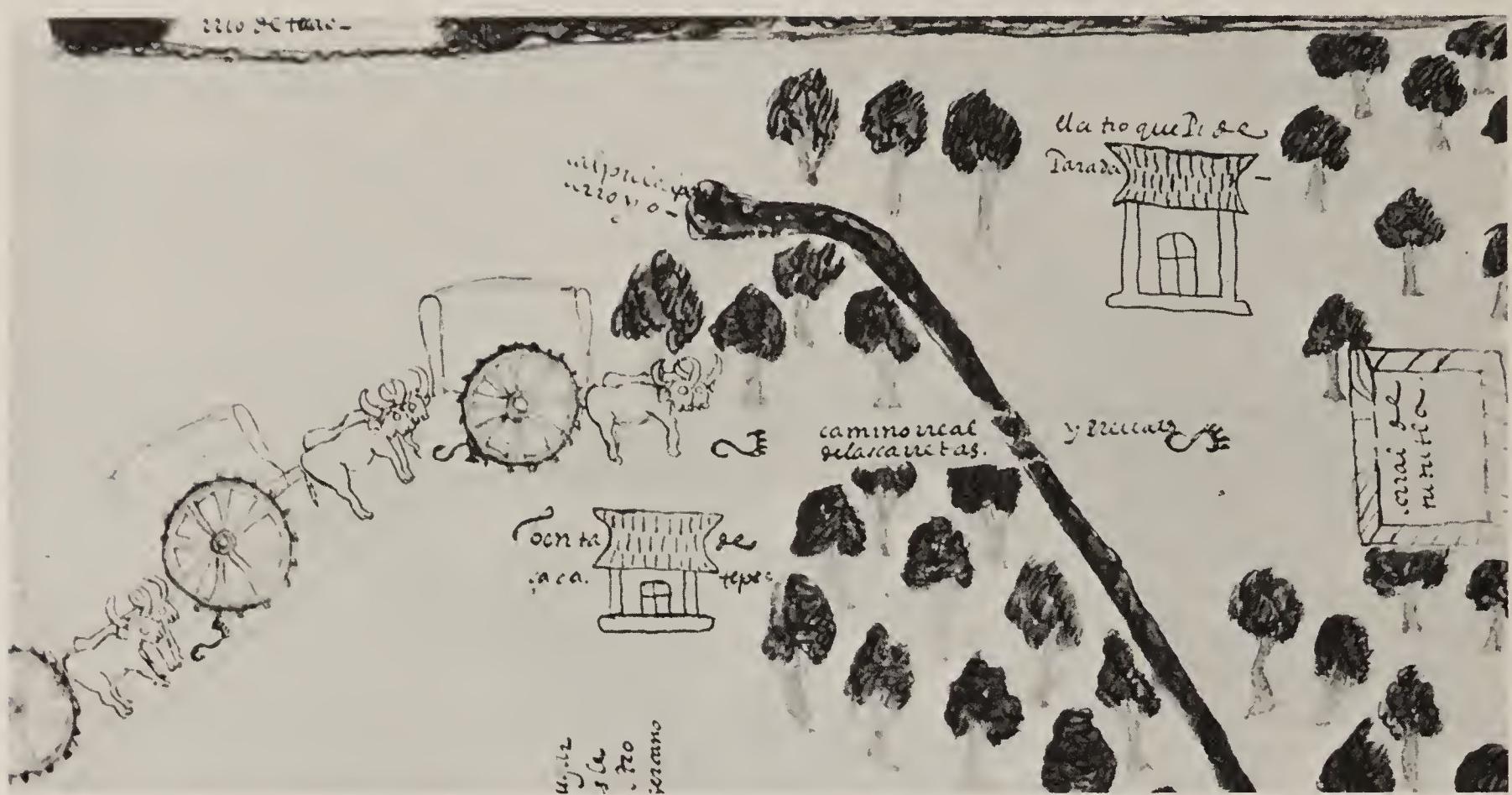
ográficas, should in each case be accompanied by a map. The local Spanish administrators then had to call upon such cartographic skills as they could, to fulfil this royal request. Some of them drew the maps themselves, or had European clerks who could draw them, but many turned to local map-makers, so that the maps eventually sent back to Spain are a fascinating mixture of European and Amerindian techniques.

Once the maps were sent to Spain, many were lost and dispersed, but about 75 now survive, scattered between the Archives of the Indies at Sevilla, the Royal Historical Academy library in Madrid, and the research library of the University of Texas at Austin. One of the realizations of the researchers attending the Institute was that there are also almost certainly other copies at the Archive of the Nation in Mexico City, an observation which may open the way for some exciting research. Figure 2 accompanying this article shows a detail from one of these maps which came with the *relaciones geográficas*. It comes from the Royal Academy of His-



2 Detail from a Map of the Valley of San Miguel, ca. 1580, Anonymous (Library of the Royal Academy of History, Madrid).

3 Detail from a Map of the Royal Road from Mexico City to Cuernavaca, ca. 1600, Anonymous (Archive of the Nation, Mexico City).



tory in Madrid, and shows a valley not far from Mexico City. On the top left is the sun, rising in the east, as was the Aztec convention. Below the sun is a road, red on the map, along which some Spaniards are advancing. They are mounted on horses, carry guns, and are escorting two mule-drawn carts. Just above the road a river, colored blue on the map, loops across the top half of our detail; along the river small settlements are shown.

Behind the river, and along the bottom edge of the plate, we see mountains and their flora, depicted in typical Aztec style; note in particular the cactus and yucca plants. At the top right is a church, denoting a substantial settlement, towards which the Spaniards are advancing. However, notice that just before they reach this church they will have to pass through an ambush, shown by the Indians crouching beside the road. Indeed, the hills along the bottom edge are also full of Indians, all of whom are armed and some of whom are in the act of firing on the Spanish convoy. This particular map is a marvelous evocation of the difficulties of advancing into hostile territory under constant threat of guerrilla attack.

As we might expect, the fusion of Spanish and Amerindian cartographic styles did not end with

the sending of the *relaciones geográficas*, but continued as part of an exceptionally rich Mexican mapping tradition. Figure 3 shows a detail from an anonymous map of about 1600. It delineates part of the royal road between Mexico City and Cuernavaca; along this road three ox-carts are advancing towards the shelter of the square "Corral de Tututla." The ox-carts are drawn very naturalistically, on a road with the characteristic footprints. The buildings are shown in a variety of styles, the one at the bottom center being distinctively Amerindian in its roof line. The two rivers are shown in the Spanish style, as are the trees.

The Institute noted that the Archive of the Nation at Mexico City holds an exceptional number of manuscript maps, not only from the period of the *relaciones geográficas*, as we have already noted, but also from the subsequent decades. This material is described in the seven-volume *Catálogo de Ilustraciones* (Mexico City 1979), in which we hope that some Institute participants will find inspiration for further work.

David Buisseret
Smith Center Director

Notes from Our Fellows

Symbol as Signature: Gastaldi and His Engravers

Venice was the center of the cartographic world in the mid-sixteenth century. It was in Italy that a bound collection of maps acquired the term “atlas” coined after the frontispiece depicting Atlas holding up the world. Venice also housed the workshop of the cosmographer, Giacomo Gastaldi, whose maps were subsequently copied and used in the great Dutch atlases of de Jode and Ortelius. Gastaldi’s output was amazing, authoring over a hundred maps between his first (of Spain) in 1544 and his death in 1566. Despite his productivity, we know only a few facts about Gastaldi. His maps serve as tantalizing mysteries with hidden clues, not only about the man himself, but also as insights into cartography during the heyday of Italy’s mapmaking superiority. In this period Gastaldi and his engravers seem to have been experimenting with different approaches to show topographic features, while later in the century symbols became more standardized as the Dutch emerged as the leaders in cartography.

Giacomo (Jacopo in the “latinized” spelling common on maps at this time) came from Villa Franca in the Piedmont region, and initially worked as an engineer for the Venetian Republic. Between 1547 and 1548 he drew 34 maps for the Venice 1548 edition of Ptolemy’s *Geographia*. During the next four years he created frescoes for the *Sala del Scudo* in the Ducal Palace, including maps of Africa and Asia. After 1555, he drafted an increasing output of engraved maps, including a nine-sheet world wall map, rediscovered in the 1930s and purchased in 1978 by the British Museum (Shirley 1983, plate 92). The titles or descriptions in his maps identify Gastaldi as a “cosmographer.” This term is confusing, and does not tell us whether he was responsible for drafting the maps or engraving and publishing them as well. Italian sixteenth-century maps may include not only a dedication to the patron, but up to three other names: the cartographer, engraver, and publisher. To complicate the matter further, different engravers made maps from the same base, map

publishers seem to have borrowed each others plates, and some engravers published as well! Unraveling the evidence means decoding the vernacular shorthand, and letting the maps speak for themselves.

It is reasonable to believe Gastaldi began by engraving his own maps, and later depended mainly on Fabio Licinio, Paolo Forlani, Jacob Boss and perhaps other engravers to reproduce his maps. His early maps of Spain (1544) and the world (1546) are exquisitely and minutely detailed, use a distinctive undulating wavy pattern to depict the ocean and contain only his name. Hills are shaded on the east slope and lightly dotted on the west. Maps dated after 1551 have a subtle variety of styles and usually include the term *fecit* or *instruavit* identifying the engraver, and *apud* or *formis* identifying the publisher. The most plausible explanation seems to be that Gastaldi drafted these later maps, which were subsequently engraved by several different copperplate engravers, and published by another individual or firm. This analysis is supported by the fact that later versions of the maps seem to have



1 Detail showing area around Venice from "Carta dell'Adriatico, dell'Austria, della Jugoslavia, dell'Ungheria, della Rumenia fino al Mar Nero," by Giacomo Gastaldi, Rome 1560 (The Newberry Library, Novacco Collection)

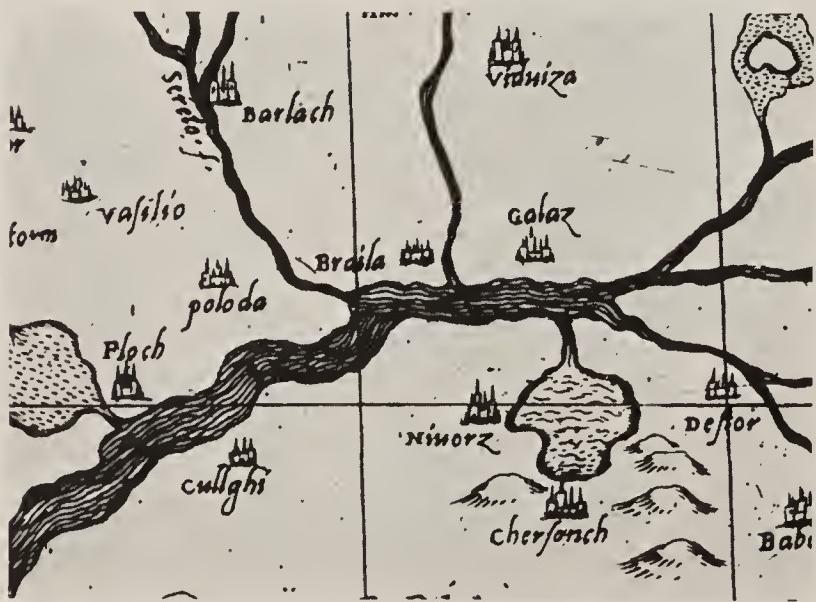
been re-engraved from the same base, and published under different imprints.

The most revealing evidence comes from tracing variations in the styles of lettering and symbols used to depict topographic features by Gastaldi and his engravers. His major engraver and the most prolific was Fabio Licinio, who was responsible for the map of South-East Europe shown here. (Figure 1) Fabius Licinius (his latinized name) was responsible for engraving the bulk of Gastaldi's work, including a three-part Asia (1559–1561) and a seven-sheet Africa (1564).

Maps which Licinio engraved in the period from 1559–1564 reveal his experimentation with various types of symbolic representation. First of all, the Venetians' mental map is subtly revealed, for the area around Venice has a richer variety of detail than the rest of the four sheet map. The city is drawn with loving and minute detail, and the number of settlements shown declines with increasing distance from Venice. Bishoprics are indicated by a bishop's crozier symbol. (See Figure 1) In making this copper engraving of Gastaldi's map from a woodcut version done by Matteo Pagano in 1546, he reproduced Pagano's "backlight" effect, shading lightly on both sides of the hills. In later maps he shaded the schematic hills more heavily on the western slope, contrary to the east slope shading used by most of his contemporaries, and later followed as a convention. To represent the marshy areas south of Venice, Licinio employed a variety of vertical and curved diagonal shading. He used three different methods to represent lakes: wavy

lines, small dashes (stipple), and parallel lines. (Figure 2) He followed contemporary practice in drawing flow lines in the rivers, which indicate current, and usually extend into the ocean, imitating the discharge of fresh into salt water. Stipple replaced undulating wavy lines in indicating the ocean. The small sea creature in the Gulf of Venice seems almost an after thought, or doodle, the sea threatening to drown its tail. Licinio's sea monsters grew larger on later maps, and he seems to have engraved them after he finished the ocean, for in the 1564 Africa map stipple runs right through several of the monsters frolicking in the Atlantic. (Figure 3)

Paolo Forlani was both an engraver and publisher, and appears to have had a close relationship with Gastaldi, acknowledging his cosmographic contributions in the cartouche. Maps drawn by Forlani between 1560 and 1564 use both stipple and wavy lines to depict lakes, sometimes both on the same map. While his earlier maps use west slope shading, Forlani later adopted east slope curving, and then parallel slope lines to highlight relief. Jacob Boss engraved a couple of maps, using a



2 Detail showing three types of water symbolism from "Carta dell'Adriatico..."



much more precise style than Licinio and consistently used east slope shading. All three engravers probably collaborated on the large 1561 wall map, for the bottom panel of the map says it was the work of Gastaldi “and his disciples.” The P.F.D. on the ship carrying King Philip has been suggested as Forlani’s acronym (Shirley, 123) and Licinio’s sea monster appears both on the world map and in the map of Asia he engraved that same year.

Gastaldi’s widespread influence on Italian and Dutch cartography has been documented, but the experimentation in topographic symbols used by him and his engravers has not been investigated. The Newberry Library’s Novacco collection has a rich resource in Gastaldi’s maps, and a rare opportunity to examine a period of innovation in mapping, when exploration was challenging the mapmakers to exploit the symbolic resources of the engraver’s art.

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Shirley, Rodney W. *Mapping the World: Early Printed Maps 1472–1700*. London: Holland Press, 1983.

Jo Margaret Mano
Smith Center Fellow

3 Detail from “Il disegno della geografia moderna di tutta la parte dell’Africa e confini...” by Giacomo Gastaldi, Venice 1564

Map Talk

There was not a field or a fence that he did not show to his heir;—hardly a tree which he left without a word. ‘That bit of woodland coming in there,—they call it Barnton Spinnies,—doesn’t belong to the estate at all.’ This he said in a melancholy tone.

‘Doesn’t it, really?’

‘And it comes right in between Lane’s farm and Puddock’s. They’ve always let me have the shooting as a compliment. Not that there’s ever anything in it. It’s only seven acres. But I like the civility.’

‘Who does it belong to?’

‘It belongs to Benet.’

‘What; Corpus Christi?’*

‘Yes, yes;—they’ve changed the name. It used to be Benet in my days. Walker says the College would certainly sell, but you’d have to pay for the land and the wood separately. I don’t know that you’d get much out of it; but it’s very unsightly—on the survey map, I mean.’

‘We’ll buy it, by all means,’ said Everett, who was already jingling his £60,000 in his pocket.

‘I never had the money, but I think it should be bought.’ And Sir Alured rejoiced in the idea that when his ghost should look at the survey map, that hiatus of Barnton Spinnies would not trouble his spectral eyes.

Excerpted from Anthony Trollope, *The Prime Minister*, Vol.2
Contributed by Robert A. Berghoff



Detail from Sheet 61, Banbury, of the Ordnance Survey of about 1833

Newberry Acquisitions

The Library has recently acquired an eighteenth-century English estate plan, showing "...Miss Hall's estate of Hazzeldon nigh Hartlepool in the County of Durham." It was drawn in 1758 by Richard Richardson, member of a dynasty of mapmakers who worked in and around Durham, and were often employed by the dean and chapter of the cathedral there. These estate plans offer us revealing slices of the English countryside, drawn in enough detail for us to imagine the very trees and hedges.

Miss Hall's estate lay about three miles northwest of the port of Hartlepool, on the North Sea. As we see from the cartouche to the right of the title cartouche, it had its own windmill, shown just to the right of the cartouche; another windmill lies away to the left of the plan. As the compass rose

shows, the plan is oriented to the northeast, no doubt to make best use of the available space. To the right of the wind rose is a list of "fields collected;" six are in pasture, three are meadows, one is in oats and one in wheat. The lower part of this list describes the central estate buildings, seen on the plan just above the "Haz" of Hazzeldon. Just south of this area is the "glebe," which is one of the specialized and evocative names which abound on this map: "closes," "moors," "burns," and "constableries" all referred to land divisions with special functions.

At the bottom center is a blank cartouche, and to the left of it is a scale of chains (one chain equals 22 yards). The calligraphy is very distinctive and the characters well chosen to show different orders of importance in the features. All in all, it is a fine example of the surveyor's art, and it would be interesting one day to compare its information with what now exists on the ground in County Durham.



A Plan of Miss Hall's Estate

Smith Center Announcements



Cartographic Slide Sets

The Smith Center has assembled five cartographic slide sets which we think would interest readers of *Mapline*. Each set consists of six slides with a short description and commentary on each slide within the set, as well as an introduction to the work from which the slides have been produced. As can be seen from the photograph above, the five sets are Views from Braun and Hogenberg's *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*; Maps of the Counties of England and Wales by Christopher Saxton; Maps from the Mercator-Hondius *Atlas*; Maps from the *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* of Abraham Ortelius; and Maps from Ptolemy's *Cosmographia*. These slide sets sell for \$10.00 each and are available from The Bookstore, at The Newberry Library.

Smith Center Fellowships

The Smith Center offers a number of short-term and long-term fellowships each year. These fellowships are designed to enable scholars to spend time in residence at The Newberry Library working with the Library's extensive map collection and primary source material relating to the history of cartography. Short-term fellowships may be for two weeks to five months and carry a monthly stipend of \$750. A limited number of long-term awards are avail-

able for six to twelve months with a maximum stipend of \$25,000. Applications for short-term fellowships are considered twice a year with deadlines of 1 March and 15 October. The annual deadline for long-term fellowships is 1 March. For additional information and application materials, write to Maureen Flanagan, Assistant Director, Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610.

In the most recent listing of this year's Smith Center fellowships, one Fellow was inadvertently left off of the list. *Jo Margaret Mano*, from the State University of New York, New Paltz, spent the month of June at the Smith Center researching water symbolism, that is how water was depicted, in fifteenth and sixteenth century maps. She also made the contribution to this issue's Notes from Our Fellows.

Exhibit of the Illinois and Michigan Canal

The Smith Center is in the process of collaborating with the Lewis University canal archives, the Illinois State Museum, and the Illinois State Museum Lockport Gallery to mount an exhibition of maps, photographs, and other drawings depicting the building of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. The exhibit will also detail the historical development of canal building with illustrations from such earlier canals as the Erie Canal in upper New York state and those of England from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. Just as the building of the English canals was crucial for the economic development of England, the Illinois and Michigan, which was opened in 1848, linked Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River and boosted Chicago's economic growth over the next half century. We are hoping to have the exhibit ready for spring of 1988, and it will be shown both at The Newberry Library and at the Lockport Gallery in Lockport, Illinois.

Transatlantic Encounters Summer Institute

The Smith Center and The Newberry Library will sponsor the third session of the Summer Institute Transatlantic Encounters in the summer of 1988.

Titled "Transatlantic Encounters: New Systems of Thought and Action in France and America, 1400-1700," this will be a comprehensive institute program heralding the Columbian Quincentennial. These summer institutes, funded in part by the National Endowment for the Humanities, are designed to offer faculty members an intensive four-week exposure to recent scholarship and interdisciplinary methods for the study of the Euro-American encounter of early modern times.

The 1988 Institute, concentrating on the French experience, will take the same shape as the preceding institutes. Over the four weeks of the institute, 30 selected participants will study France on the eve of expansion, the French-American contacts in Canada, the processes of transfer, and mutual images. Lectures will be given by scholars such as Robert Knecht, Cornelius Jaenen, Olive Dickason, and David Buisseret.

Fellowships will also be offered by the Newberry Library for the academic year 1988-1989 for scholars working on topics related to the Transatlantic exchange of ideas, products, and peoples in the period 1450-1650.

Applications for the summer institute and the fellowships are invited from full-time faculty in the humanities and social sciences. The application deadline for the Summer Institute is 1 March 1988. The fellowship application deadlines are 15 October 1987 and 1 March 1988. For further information contact, Tina M. Reithmaier, Transatlantic Encounters Program, The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton, Chicago, IL 60610.

Briefly Noted

Collection Announcements

The Library of Congress. The Library has received a major grant from the National Geographic Society that will enable it to undertake a project to make its extensive collection of *maps of Washington, D.C.* available to the widest possible audience. The Library and the National Geographic Society

will conduct a joint project to catalog, restore, preserve, and publish about 2,000 of these urban maps, which include Pierre L'Enfant's manuscript plan for the City of Washington (1791); the earliest known plan of the proposed Federal City, sketched by Thomas Jefferson (1791); the original map of the new Federal District (Andrew Ellicott and Benjamin Banneker, 1791); a manuscript map showing the Capitol and vicinity (1815); and Albert Boschke's large topographic wall map of the District of Columbia completed on the eve of the Civil War.

The project will be divided into six parts and be finished by 1991. In its first stage, the project will classify and catalog all maps in the Library relating to Washington, D.C. so that they may be added to the Library's map database (MARC Maps). Part two will undertake a cartobibliography of the first 800 maps of the city from 1790 to 1910. The Library will publish this cartobibliography with an introductory essay and substantial index. Restoration and repair of the original L'Enfant plan and the making of an excellent facsimile will comprise the third phase of the project. This will be followed by a fourth phase dedicated to deacidifying, encapsulating, and microfilming all maps and atlases relating to the nation's capital city.

The last two stages of the project will complete the task of making these maps accessible to a wide audience of scholars and others interested in urban mapping. Part five will be the publication of a historical atlas containing approximately 100 manuscripts and printed maps of Washington, D.C., including manuscript maps from other libraries and archives. All of the maps of the atlas will pertain to the planning and development of the nation's capital from 1790 to 1990, illustrating both the history of the city and also the evolution of mapping techniques, from the surveyor's compass, plane table, and theodolite to aerial and satellite photography. As its final task, in 1991 the project will celebrate the bicentennial of the L'Enfant plan by holding a major symposium and exhibition devoted to the planning and mapping of the city of Washington, D.C.

Fellowships and Awards

The John Carter Brown Library. Fellowships to the John Carter Brown Library at Brown University have been announced. The Library is offering approximately fifteen short-term fellowships, extending from one to four months, with a monthly stipend of \$800. These short fellowships are open to American and foreign scholars engaged in pre- or post-doctoral, or independent research related to the resources of the Library. In addition, the Library offers NEH-sponsored long-term fellowships of six months to a year with an annual stipend of \$27,500 or a six-month stipend of \$13,750. These NEH fellowships are restricted to scholars engaged in post-doctoral research who are American citizens or foreign nationals who have resided in the U.S. for three years immediately prior to application. The Library is particularly strong in printed materials, both European and American, related to the discovery, exploration, settlement, and development of North and South America before 1830. The deadline for application is 15 January 1988. For further information and application forms, write to Director, John Carter Brown Library, Box 1894, Providence, RI 02912.

Employment Opportunities

Cartographer and Director, Cartography Laboratory. The University of Minnesota, Department of Geography invites applications for a professional academic position with major responsibilities being: management of the production and research cartography laboratory; design and production of cartographic work in support of faculty research; solicitation of external contracts to help support the laboratory; supervision and instruction of student interns and workers; and to conduct research in cartography, especially production techniques. Other duties include: occasional instruction in cartography; equipment maintenance and renewal; and technical representation of the department with publishers and printers. Minimum qualifications: doctorate with specialization in cartography; 3 years experience managing a cartography laboratory;

demonstrated and broad skills in cartographic design and production; and demonstrated ability to acquire external contracts. Preferred qualifications of 5 or more years experience managing a cartography laboratory; experience in an academic institution; and background in computer mapping. Salary negotiable dependent on qualifications and experience. Send letter of application, curriculum vitae, three letters of recommendation, and samples of cartographic work by 2 October 1987 to R. H. Skaggs, Chair, Department of Geography, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455. The University is an equal opportunity educator and employer and specifically invites and encourages applications from women and minorities.

Conferences and Exhibitions

Archivio di Stato di Napoli. A documentary exhibition titled *Fonti cartografiche nell'Archivio di Stato di Napoli* is currently being shown in the Archivio and will be there until 10 October 1987. The exhibition opened to coincide with a conference held in Naples this past July on *Fonti Cartografiche e Storia*, at which the topics cartography and archives and cartography and history were discussed. The proceedings of this conference will be published in the future by the Archivio and the Istituto Italiano per gli Studi Filosofici.

Catalogs Available

Catalog of Historic American Maps and Charts in facsimile, including old city maps and city views. The catalog may be obtained from Historic Urban Plans, Box 276, Ithaca, NY 14851.

Catalog of Western Americana, books relating to Texas, as well as overland journals, narratives of various expeditions, and lithograph views of the country west of the Mississippi. Write to W. Graham Arader III Gallery, at Charles Sessler, Inc., 1308 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107.

Catalog of Maps and Etchings from Cartographer, Ink, including announcement of a portfolio of etchings titled *The Conquest of Mexico by Herman Cortez 1518-1521*. Contact Cartographer, Ink, Dept. Mgr., 10019 Fairfax Court N.W., Albuquerque, NM 87114-4622.

Recent Publications

History in the Mapping: Four Centuries of Adirondack Cartography/ Paul G. Bourcier. Blue Mountain Lake, New York, Adirondack Museum, 1986. 72 p., 19 black-and-white plates. (Order from Adirondack Museum, Blue Mountain Lake, New York 12812 \$6.95.)

This booklet is the catalog of an exhibition which showed maps from Champlain (1632) to NASA (1977). It is illustrated with nineteen details from these maps, which, with a perceptive commentary, allows the reader to gain some idea of the cartography of the Adirondacks without having seen the exhibition.

Local Maps and Plans from Medieval England/ edited by R. A. Skelton and P. D. A. Harvey. Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1986. 376 p., 28 color and 30 black-and-white plates. ISBN 0-19-822363-3 (Order from Oxford University Press, Walton Street, Oxford OX2 6DP, England.)

This substantial volume has been twenty years in the making. It brings together thirty local maps and plans drawn in England before 1500, including many which have never before been reproduced. Each of the maps has an extended commentary by some local historian, and there is an introduction by Paul Harvey, reflecting on such themes as the incidence of the maps. This work is now the indispensable starting point for studies of mapmaking in early modern England.

Calendar

17 September 1987

First meeting of the year for the Chicago Map Society. Program to be arranged. Subsequent meetings scheduled for **15 October** and **19 November 1987** with programs also to be arranged.

10 October 1987

The New York Map Society will meet at the Brooklyn Museum where Linda Kramer will present the map collection of the Museum. Time of the meeting is 11:00 A.M.

12-21 October 1987

The International Cartographic Association meets in Morelia, Mexico. Contact 13th I.C.A. Conference, Apdo. Post. 25-549 C.P. 03400 Mexico D.F., Mexico

15-18 October 1987

The meeting of the Eastern Historical Geography Association takes place on the campus of Pennsylvania State University. Papers will be given on the themes of historical geography of North American political behavior; mapping the past, including the making of historical atlases and other cartographic approaches to the past and the historical geography of resource exploitation in North America.

28-31 October 1987

The North American Cartographic Information Society will hold its seventh annual meeting in Atlanta, GA. For information, contact John Sutherland, NACIS Program Chair, Map Collection, Science Library, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602

15-18 November 1987

The First International Symposium on Geographic Information Systems (IGIS), convened by the Association of American Geographers, will meet in Arlington, VA. Contact E. H. Pechan & Associates, Inc., 5537 Hempstead Way, Springfield, VA 22151, Attention: IGIS 87

9-14 July 1988

New Orleans, Louisiana will be the site for the meeting of the American Library Association, Map and Geography Round Table. For information, contact Mary Larsgaard, ALA MAGERT Program Chair, Library, Colorado School of Mines, Golden, CO 80401 (303/273-3697).